

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1871.

William Blackmaster, Editor.

LANDS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

To the unequal distribution of lands may be ascribed the present distress of Great Britain. Thousands of acres are deemed to be barren because the owners have more than they know what to do with. Governments should never permit a few individuals to engross so important an article as that which was made to sustain life.

The military invaders under William the Conqueror—William the Norman—kept the best estates in their own hands. To the conquerors belonged the spoils. The right by conquest is the only right that the ancestors of the present holders ever had—that is, the right of robbery—the right of the strongest.

Under a proper administration of Government, the lands conquered by William the Norman would have been gradually been cut up and parcelled out for the use of the many. But the British aristocracy, who are the present holders of the land, are not disposed to do this. They are not disposed to give the land to the people, but to keep it in the hands of a few, and the number of owners of real estate is actually diminishing. There is no hope for the people therefore but to bear patiently to be robbed, and to let the land go to the few, and to let the people starve for themselves. But nothing effectual will be done till the people have suffered still more, and the landlords are more alarmed for their safety.

There is indeed some talk in parliament about compelling Irish landlords to either cultivate, or to let the land to the people, or to let the people raise potatoes for themselves. But nothing effectual will be done till the people have suffered still more, and the landlords are more alarmed for their safety.

As there is but a limited number of acres in Britain, it would seem most obvious to an observer that there should be a limit to the number of acres which might be held by one individual. In regard to personal estate the case is widely different; for there is no limit to the increase of personal property. The right to possess property may remain as they are without the same detriment and danger as the right to amass all the acres, which must in some way, sustain the whole population.

When a ship is sinking the common sailors will not permit the officers to engross all the boats, or all the planks and spars that are aboard, whatever they might consent to in regard to other property. Articles of indispensable necessity, cannot, in such emergencies, be monopolized by a few.

In America we have land enough yet; but would it not be well to make provision in time that one or two to three individuals should never be permitted to own all the lands of the Commonwealth. We are greatly told here that our laws of distribution of real estate will effectually prevent this. But such laws are not permanent; they are not even engrained into the Constitution of any State whose Constitution we have examined.

And now there is nothing to prevent an accumulation of a vast amount of land in the hands of one family for a century to come—nothing but the fear that real estate in large quantity may not yield so much income as other property yields. If a nation could realize as much from farms as from spinning, or from railroad stocks, how long would be purchased by them?

Farmers might possibly hire for a term of years, but as to ownership—why one family may keep it out of the market for a hundred successive years. For a test to the principle suppose we ask that no one should have the ownership of more than one million of acres?

The Cambria was twelve and a half days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She brought 101 passengers to Halifax. Among the passengers are Mr. Park, United States Charge to Naples, and Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto.

The Caledonia, hence, arrived on 13 days. It is stated that flour has fallen nearly \$1.50 in the barrel. (We give this in American language to save our readers the labor of counting quarters of wheat and English shillings.) When flour was rising, one dollar in Liverpool made two dollars in Boston. Can we not have the benefit of reciprocity in this case?—Flour here should be three dollars less than it has been.

The weather in England, Ireland and Scotland has been very fine and the crops look promising, though not much could have been known, 12 days ago, of the potato fields. It is said that the rot has made its appearance earlier than usual. Much confidence is placed in an abundant grain harvest.

At South Walpole. We are requested to give notice that The Prisoner's Friend Association, of S. Walpole, will hold a meeting on Wednesday, June 23d in the Methodist Church, at one o'clock. Messrs. C. and J. M. Spear and others will address the meeting, after which there will be an entertainment at Mann's Grove, with music, under direction of Mr. Shaw.

Mrs. Freeman Clark, Mr. John Waterhouse, Mrs. J. Carroll and Mr. Mann are the Committee of arrangements, and the friends of Temperance, and the Prisoner, are requested to attend.

Should the weather be unpleasant the whole will be deferred till the first day of July.

Weather in Britain and Ireland. By our latest advices from Liverpool May was uncommonly warm, and vegetation progressed with a most hopeful stride. We may hope therefore, that the sun is not in fault this year—say that we may say it is in former seasons. If we complain we may charge the winds with perversity, but the sun must be let alone. Obstinacy of him? (The force we have not seen, who shall be a compass of his course?) We may yet have a hot summer, and corn enough.

In compliance to the United States the four Steamers made over by the French government to the Haye and New York Steam Navigation Company have had their old names changed to Philadelphia, Missouri, New York, and the Union.

It is reported in the New Orleans Southern that Gen. Taylor will return to the United States about a month on temporary leave of absence.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers is dead. O'Connell was 72 years old. Both of these men have been conspicuous for a number of years.

The emigration from Germany to the United States continues on a large scale. This year's quota will far exceed that of any former year.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers died alone in his bed. He retired to rest in good health. He was found by his servant, sitting up in his bed having a basin or spittoon by him.

The Right Doctrine, and the Only Doctrine that can possibly bear the Test of Scrutiny.

The Courier of Thursday, after noticing an advertisement of building lots in Needham, through the Air Line route, or Petter's route, to Woonsocket, is proposed to pass, says—

"The advertisement of these lots states that the Air Line or Petter Route, will undoubtedly be chartered. We will not take the responsibility of this prediction. What influence may be brought to bear against a charter, it is no reason why a charter for this company should not be granted. The reasons urged against it at the last session of the Legislature are no reasons at all. Our doctrine is, if people ask for a railroad charter, and are willing to take the risk of temerity for the outlay, they have a claim which the Legislature cannot with any color of propriety reject—unless the project be absolutely detrimental to the public interest."

"The public know what influence has been brought to bear when new roads have been petitioned for, and they have reason to be on their guard against such influence in future. Elect the right kind of men to the Senate and they will not need to fear witnesses on hand for three or four months to meet the agents of the old Companies and hear what people, who have no kind of right to appear in Court, have to say against your petitions."

We insist on this point—When an old Company admits that the petition for a new road does not interfere with its own chartered rights, and does not ask for any of its lands, its agents ought to walk out of Court. Courts cannot afford to admit parties, who have no legal interest in its proceedings, to take up their time and show them their duty on general principles of policy. Litigation would have no end under such a system, and Committees of the Legislature lost water did not advance far enough to see through it.

The cure for this improper indulgence to those who have obtained their charters for the public good, lies with the electors, and they should insist on putting an end to this abuse when they nominate candidates for the Senate.

CELEBRATION AT CHARLESTOWN. Thursday was the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the citizens of Charlestown City made unexampled efforts this year to demonstrate the advantages of a delegated city government.

A large number of people of both sexes and all ages assembled to commemorate a most important event in the revolution achieved by our fathers. A long procession was formed at three o'clock. In this procession was an open carriage containing six relics of the days of 1775. All proceeded to the Universalist Church in Warren Street where an Oration was delivered by Rev. T. S. King and a Poem by Mr. Paul Willard, Jr. The day was a fine one for the occasion and the ladies had nothing more to frighten them than a slight shower which was soon over.

THE WEATHER. We have had almost all sorts this week. Monday was sultry, and corn was wide awake. Thursday gave us a very strong cold wind, that had been quite too familiar with the hail that fell in an extensive district in New York, to give us any comfort away from a fire. Gardeners covered up their early vines, beans, &c., expecting no mercy from the open air.

But the Ruler of the seasons kept up the wind through the night and so mingled the elements that they neutralized each other and left vegetation unhurt and ready to greet the glorious sun of Wednesday and the showers of Thursday. Yesterday was far but not quite so warm as old people would like to have.

Accounts from all parts of Europe are quite favorable to the bread crops. Greece, Bohemia, and the borders of the Black sea are waving with promised grain. Sicily, the ancient granary of Rome, also promises her quota.

An accident occurred on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway (England), an iron bridge of three spans broke and precipitated the train into the river, a fall of 130 feet. Four persons were killed and 12 or 13 wounded.

The Steamer Hibernia left about noon on Wednesday, with 108 passengers for Liverpool, and 10 for Halifax.

Please to look at the spring tides horse rakes advertised by our neighbors, Rugles, Nourse & Co.

Millet, for sowing this month, and Buckwheat, both of the best quality, may be found at Davenport & Spear's, No. 5 Commercial street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The eleventh number of the "Cyclopedia of English Literature" is received from Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, publishers. It is embellished with a fine engraving of the scene of Goldsmith's arrest for debt, in which Dr. Johnson appears reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield.

We have received a little pamphlet of fifty pages, very neatly bound in blank, entitled "The Sick Chamber." It treats of patients, quack visits of the medical man, watching, admission of visitors, the nurse, &c. and contains many suggestions excellent for all not already familiar with them or apt to forget. Published by James Munroe & Co.

We have received a pamphlet of about 30 pages, by Dr. Martin Gay, on Dr. T. Jackson's discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether in surgical operations.

Also Fowler's Phenological Almanac for 1848, from Mr. B. Marsh.

NEW ILLUSTRATED JOSEPHUS. Harper and Brothers have published "Schmitz's History of Rome" in a well printed volume of 550 pages, compiled by Dr. Schmitz, of the high school of Edinburgh, to supply the young with a text book comprising the results of Niebuhr's researches, and other late writers. It is designed for schools and colleges, but is also interesting to readers generally.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF SHIP FEVER. At the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held last week, a committee made an interesting report, addressed to the Mayor of Baltimore, in which they state that the ship fever introduced by emigrants is evidently the malarial described by British medical writers as typhus fever, and that in its symptoms, the therapeutic treatment which it requires, &c., it differs in a marked degree from what is known among us as typhus fever. They are of opinion that the fever is communicated by transmission from one person to another.

Our readers must judge for themselves what the learned Medical Faculty of Baltimore mean by a fever that is "communicated by transmission from one person to another."

If they mean that this fever is contagious, why not say so?

DEVELOPERS. The Appleton and the Hamilton Manufacturing Companies, at Lowell, have each declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months, payable on demand.

DIVIDEND. The directors of the Western Railroad have declared a dividend of \$4 per share, payable in July.

In Alabama, on the first week in June, the planters were harvesting their wheat, the crop of which is fine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria arrived here from Liverpool on Thursday morning. She brings intelligence as late as the fourth instant.

The grain market is lower; we did not believe that prices could range so high at this date, and we were prepared to hear of a decline by the last steamer; but we have it now and speculators must look out, or "go into Chancery."

The European times give us the following— "The Grain Market is now subject to one of those panics so frequent in seasons of scarcity. From the 21st to the 25th instant, Indian Corn Meal was sold for 1s per barrel, lower. Barley Flour suffered a decline of 4s to 5s per barrel in Liverpool on the 1st inst. The market closed at a reduction of 4d to 6d on Wheat, 6d to 1s on Flour, 4s to 5s per quarter on Indian Corn, 2d to 3d per 45 lbs on Oats, and 4s per 240 lbs on Oatmeal.

The Cotton market has been more active and buoyant than for a week or two previous but at the same time the transactions have been only to limited extent. On the 3d the market was quiet and rather dull, the trade buying in small quantities for present wants. 3500 bales changed hands at the quotations of Friday last, which is 1-8 d lower than had been realized in the earlier part of the week.

The proceedings in Parliament attract little interest. Every thing now is a matter of form. The Executive is posing up the government ledger, to present a clean balance as possible to the country.

The civil war in Portugal has almost ceased to excite attention, from its feebleness, and cowardice of the belligerents.

The authorities of Liverpool do not appear to be very successful in their efforts to prevent the influx of Irish paupers.

Accounts from the East continue to give fearful details of the cholera, the epidemic of the quantity of potatoes planted in Ireland this year is said to be very small, on account of the difficulty of procuring seed. The same cause has somewhat decimated the other crops.

Accounts from Turin represent the King of Sardinia to be dangerously ill.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland does not appear to find any alleviation.

Two vessels have arrived in the St. Catherine's docks, London, from China, with 16,621 bags of sugar, several tierces of grass, and various other commodities, the growth or manufacture of China.

Some committee of Irish landlords has been formed in London, for the purpose of furthering a systematic plan of emigration from Ireland.

It is said that Orsini, the Italian assassin, who has made 210 ascents, has completed a machine which will enable him to control the balloon in the air, and to guide its directions with a certainty.

The Hamburg papers of the 2d inst., mention the destruction of 244 houses by fire at Weddige, and the loss of eight lives, those of seven children and a woman servant.

Count Lally Tolledad, a dissipated profligate, belonging to the most noble families in France, has been condemned to three years imprisonment for fraud and forgery.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled one hundred and fifty students from the University of Konigsberg in Prussia, and has interdicted all subjects for the future, from receiving their education in foreign universities.

As Mons. Arago, son of the celebrated astronomer, and his aunt were travelling between Perpignan and Estagel recently, the carriage was precipitated over a ravine, a depth of 52 feet. The carriage almost miraculously, though the carriage was dashed to pieces.

On the 1st of April, a number of souls assembled at Leek, to meet an angel from heaven, who was to announce the day of judgment for that day twelve months.

The ship Mary Ellen, Captain Dearborn, of New York, has been totally lost and three of her crew.

Several private vessels are reported to have sailed from the coast of Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece; and the British authorities on the Ionian islands have consequently ordered two gunboats to be fitted, for the purpose of protecting English traders from their depredations.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The accounts from the provinces speak in the most cheering terms as to the prospects of next year's harvest. The papers contain fewer outrages and fewer instances of hideous devastation, than have been spread over them for any week of the last six months. Fever and dysentery are, however, on the increase, and several persons in a respectable sphere of society are announced as having fallen victims to the malarial disease.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR. We have a copy of the Matamoros Flag of the 2d inst. The individual found murdered below Reynosa, as has been mentioned by us, turns out to have been a private in Capt. Paul's company of Massachusetts volunteers.

A company of Massachusetts men, under Capt. Walsh, escorting a train to Camargo, were attacked by a band of guerrillas, and killed and buried the body. Capt. Walsh, a member of some Mexican residing near the scene of murder to produce the murderers or he would burn their ranches.

The threat had the desired effect, and three incorrigible scoundrels were handed over to him, one of whom was killed in endeavoring to make his escape, and the other two are imprisoned at Reynosa. The clothes of the murdered man were found in a sack, and a quantity of cartridges. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Wright was elected Colonel, Major Abbott, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Webster, Major of the regiment.

From the reports we learn that Lieut. Col. Abbott, with four companies of Massachusetts volunteers escorting a wagon train and a number of artillery horses, took up the line of march for Cerrato on Saturday, the 29th ult.

Col. Walsh, with 100 men, 350 companies, was preceded by boat to Camargo, thence to Monterey, as soon as transportation could be had.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. A large number of the returning volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 5th and 6th inst., among them Col. Davis's Mississippi regiment, and 2d Kentucky regiment from the Brazos. The latter had in charge the bodies of Col. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, Captain Willis and Lincoln, Lieut. Powell, and Adjutant Vaughan, who fell at Buena Vista.

Col. Butler of the 3d Dragoons, with his staff, for Buena Vista Major Givins and 330 men of the 2d and 8th Infantry for Fort Cruz, left New Orleans on the 5th in the steamer J. L. Day. The Galveston, which left for the same port, took out 100 men and 150 horses.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Alabama has been called upon to sign a "strange apathy" pervades the public mind there, on the subject of volunteering. Alabama has been called upon for six companies, but not one has been raised, while Indiana and Ohio have promptly raised eleven companies each.

WATER PIPES. It was announced in some of the papers several days since, that the laying of the pipes of the City Water Works had been interrupted in consequence of a strike among the laborers. The difficulty was of short duration, and the work is going on successfully, under a contract for the digging of the trenches.

The extent of distribution pipe which was laid during the week ending Saturday last was over a mile, viz: 1225 feet of 12 inch pipe, 2877 feet of 6 inch pipe, and 683 of 4 inch. The whole extent of pipe laid is 27,239 feet, or 5 miles and 839 feet; of which 9027 are of 12 inches diameter, 16,052 feet of 6 inches, and 2150 feet of 4 inches. The laying of service pipe, for conveying the water from the distributing pipes to the houses is begun. The pipe used for this purpose is asphalt, in cast iron.

POCKET PICKED. A gentleman belonging to Manchester, N. H., had his pocket book stolen yesterday, while in the cars on his way home, containing \$300.

HAIR STOLEN. There was a very severe hair term in New York on Monday afternoon, and a great quantity, and of the largest size, fell for the space of nearly half an hour.

CARELESSNESS. Three stores were found, on Wednesday morning, and one with a window open, by the night police, on Monday night.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT GRAVESEND, L. I. The Brooklyn Eagle tells a dreadful tale. The occurrence took place at "Sheepshead Bay," in the town of Gravesend, on Saturday. It seems that about three weeks since, a man named Sutton was sent to the county jail for a month, on complaint of his wife, for assault and battery; and she has been ever since, up to Saturday last, when the order came for his discharge, under the following most lamentable cause. On the morning of Saturday, some neighbors went to Sutton's house, as his wife and child had not been seen since the preceding evening. A horrible and sickening sight met their eyes! On the bed lay the mother, by her son, (aged six or seven years), both dead, with their throats cut, and blood all around them! By their side lay the boy, who, as he expressed it, he "would rather die than part with" his mother. The next morning, when duly committed by the police court, the justice ordered the lad given back again to the mother. At that time the mother was a woman "was not fit to take charge of the child."

SPLENDID ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT. The new Refracting Circle, ordered for the National Observatory, which was sent to the child, in eight large boxes, and is one of the most splendid instruments—not to be used as an equatorial, but as a meridian circle. It is 7 feet 7 inches, with a focal distance of 108 ft. It has two circles of 1 foot each, with 12 reading microscopes. It is so constructed that it is its own collimator, and its eye-pieces, of the highest quality, are collimating eye-pieces, and the collimator, also, through the axis of rotation. It has the advantage of reversing readily between two positions, instead of at the side of them—a most important point. Yet so perfect is the machinery for reversing, that the instrument, when in use, may be raised with the little finger. In all its parts, it bears marks of the most exquisite workmanship. It was made, to the minutest part, by Messrs. R. and J. Taylor, of London. Mr. Taylor, superintendent of the National Observatory, and is pronounced by the makers to be the best and most perfect instrument that has ever come from their hands, of investigating astronomical objects, and of determining the most practical astronomy—viz: parallax of the fixed stars, atmospheric refractions, and the effect of the moon upon the plumb-line. We understand the cost of the instrument to amount to upwards of \$2500. [Washington Union.]

SHOCKING MORTALITY. The Miraculous Gleaser of the 8th inst. gives a distressing account of some emigrants who arrived at that place on the 3d inst. in the ship Lookout. On seven weeks, and put in there for medical assistance and fresh provisions. When she left that port there were 467 passengers on board, one hundred and seventeen of whom died on the voyage. The vessel was lost, and the crew and passengers were not able to help themselves; and the crew from exhaustion, were not able to work the ship. The vessel was brought up to the quarantine station near Middle Island, and on Monday last the passengers were landed on that island, where temporary sheds had been erected for their reception. The number of deaths from the time she arrived to the 8th, a period of five days, was forty—54 more shocking mortality. Eleven births occurred on the passage. The disease was typhus fever.

VERA CRUX, May 23. After several days of anxiety and suspense, occasioned by the capture of the steamer, the vessel was found to be well known dangerous state of the road, another train has arrived at last from Jalapa, bringing us news from the army and the events that have occurred on the road during the last six days.

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WEATHER AND CROPS. Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th inst. says—The wheat on lower James River, though for a time kept back by the drought, has greatly improved since the late rains, and the farmers are encouraged to hope for a crop. It is now nearly ripe, and has but one danger to encounter—the rust. Should the present highly propitious weather continue a few days, and the wheat escape the rust, they will be a fair average yield. The farmers generally, of the lower country, exhibit symptoms of entire satisfaction with the present condition of the wheat crops. On one of the largest estates on lower James River, the proprietor expects to commence harvesting to-morrow. We yesterday saw some wheat cut in Chesterfield.

Although many apprehensions were entertained of a failure of the corn crop, the accounts represent it as rapidly improving from the (drought) state in which it was placed by the present season, and it now presents a thrifty and flourishing appearance. The oat crop will fall far short of an average yield, and apprehensions are entertained, that in some sections, there will be an almost entire failure.

The Wheat Crop. We have gathered with care, the following information in the following statement in regard to the coming crop of wheat. One half the land sown in wheat has been ploughed up and planted in corn. The other half will produce half a crop. Thus we may have an average one were it not for the wheat. Whether this statement will apply to the neighboring counties, we have not received sufficient information to determine. [Springfield (Illinois) Journal.]

Wheat Crop. Considerable alarm is felt, says the Georgia (Ohio) Republican of the 10th inst., in this section of country, in consequence of the ravages of the wheat fly, which now threatens a destruction of the crop. The winter wheat was unfavorable for the wheat, but the spring wheat is not so much injured. It is feared that the blight is very extensive, as papers from the southern and middle portions of the state are apprehensive of the result.

The Ohio Cultivator says—The wheat crop must prove light. In addition to the injury by the winter fly, the fly has done much damage this spring, and the drought has prevented a fair growth of straw.

WASHINGTON, June 15th. I remarked, in my letter of the 9th, that this government appeared to be on the eve of some difficulty with Brazil. I went on to give some reasons for the opinion. If the late difficulties should be re-opened, as was threatened, I believed that the temper and policy of this government would not be found to be very conciliatory or forbearing, and that I had already seen some proofs of this. I also thought that the principle of regulating international interests, lately assumed by the present Administration, would apply strongly to this case, and might "precipitate events."

The combined opinion was supposed that might lead to war. But that all these events had happened, I did not assert.

They have not yet happened, but no one can say that they will not. The case is that government representations were made to this government, in reference to the capture of a Brazilian vessel, and the government have not been restored. Though "no new outbreak has taken place," yet some acts of an unfriendly and unjustifiable character have, of late, been attributed to the Brazilian government.

It was also rumored, believed here, on the authority of letters from Rio, that the Emperor was displeased with the manner in which Mr. Lisbon had adjusted the Davis case, and that it was his purpose to make a public declaration to that effect. We saw a letter by the last arrival, from an officer in Gen. Scott's army, and the situation was highly favorable for obtaining correct information, which said peace would shortly be made. [Ibid.]

WE learn with great pleasure that Major Rogers, and all the other American prisoners, had been released, and were in liberty in the city of Mexico. [N. O. Bulletin.]

Herrera had been elected president and the clergy of the city of Mexico, and he was said to have immediately made a public declaration to that effect. We saw a letter by the last arrival, from an officer in Gen. Scott's army, and the situation was highly favorable for obtaining correct information, which said peace would shortly be made. [Ibid.]

ROME, N. Y., June 15. The U. S. train of cars last night ran to a tree which was blown down by lay across the track three miles west. Three of the hands were hurt, and the locomotive and three cars were damaged by a large limb projecting some feet above the track. The telegraph wires were broken by the same tree. On Sunday, at 4 P. M., we had a severe storm, with lightning and thunder; a violent explosion took place at the telegraph office; the window casement was burned black, where the wire passes, and tin and iron were fused in the track of the fluid. [Albany Argus.]

LAKE RECEIPTS OF GRAIN FROM THE WEST. The receipts of flour and wheat at Albany, from the commencement of navigation to the 24th of June, exceed those of last year by 361,369 barrels of flour over those of last year, and the same increase in 1,369,163 bushels of wheat. The receipts of grain, over the receipts of last year. And yet the prices show an abominable disparity. There is something wrong upon the "Corn Exchange," or else prices would not be forced up to such a tremendous height as they exist at present.

Courier.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED. On Saturday about noon, Robert Upton Esq. of Salem, was robbed of his pocket book, but many persons were present, and he was rescued by a crowd of people. He was arrested by a crowd of people. He was arrested by a crowd of people.

COAL.—There have been considerable arrivals from the Provinces, and sales have been made of several cargoes of Sydney and Port, at 57 1/2 cts per chaldron, and of Australia have been long, but freight being high, retail sales are still making at \$8 per ton, cash.

